NOTE XVIII.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE LUCANOID FAUNA OF JAVA

BY

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Prosopocoelus javanensis v. d. Poll.

This species, of which a single male of the forma maxima is before us, although very closely allied to *P. cavifrons* Hope [1]) from the Philippines and to *P. patricius* Schauf. from Celebes, might be at once separated from both by the front-margin of the head, being without the crestlike elevation which in the above cited allied species is already quite obvious in specimens of median development; moreover the dentition of the mandibles is different.

The mandibles of *javanensis* are longer than the head and thorax taken together, flattened, very slightly incurved for about the basal three fifth of their length, almost straight for the following fifth, thence gently bent inwards in an oblique direction; armed with a very large blunt dentiform process at the base, a large obtuse tooth somewhat higher up, a series of five small blunt contiguous teeth along the straight portion at four fifth of their length, and finally a rather large tooth at some distance from the pointed tip, forming with the latter a terminal fork.

The mandibles of *cavifrons* Hope are rather straighter, the ante-basal tooth is wanting, and they have instead of the series of small teeth only a single very large pointed tooth.

Of *patricius* Schauf. we have specimens of median development only, but in the description the mandibles of

1) It is to the forma media of *P. cavifrons* Hope that *P. ebeninus* Albers must be referred.

the forma maxima are said to have a short valid basal tooth, in the middle on the right mandible a long pointed tooth and on the left an obtuse one, finally before the tip some small teeth, separated by an emargination from some other faint denticulations.

Length: 45 mm.

Hab. Lawang, Pasaroean Residency (Holz).

Aegus pengalenganus v. d. Poll.

Black, subnitid. Mandibles about of the length of the head, gently curved, armed at the base with a large blunt tooth directed somewhat obliquely backwards when they are closed; compressed between the tip and the basal tooth, the inner-upper-margin angularly swollen before the middle which seems to indicate the existence of a tooth in higher developed individuals.

Head with the front-margin slightly concave and provided with two rather large and very distant tubercles; outer margin of the ocular canthus entire, post-ocular process very large, projecting but obtuse; between the eyes and the base of the mandibles there is a somewhat swollen space; finely and not very closely punctured, the punctures becoming much larger near and behind the eyes.

Prothorax not quite twice as broad as long, with the sides almost parallel and passing insensibly into the basal margin on account of the broadly rounded hinder angles, anterior angles prominent and rounded; grooved along the margins, much more broadly so along the lateral ones, which are fringed with short pale bristles; uniformly and strongly punctured.

Elytra rather parallel for the greater part of their length, comparatively obtusely rounded at the tip, shoulders not much marked, obtuse; each elytron with seven deeply impressed striae of which the three outermost become gradually shallower and narrower, the interstices strongly punctured, the sides and the apical portion very closely and subrugosely punctured, all the punctures bearing very minute

pale scales, giving a somewhat velvety lustre in certain lights.

Undersurface shining, delicately and distantly punctured, more evidently along the sides and on the abdomen, the last ventral segment rather thickly punctate, the jugulum and mentum scattered with a few large pits. Tibiae and tarsi clothed with long soft flavous hairs, forder tibiae with three teeth before the terminal fork, intermediate tibiae with from one to three, posterior tibiae with a single spine on the outer edge.

The female has the frontal tubercles fused, forming a broad transverse process, slightly emarginate in the middle; the mandibles short and concave, very obtuse at the tip, with a very blunt enlargement in the middle; the thorax somewhat more narrowed towards the front-margin, the elytra slightly swelling out behind the middle; the upper-surface densely and rugosely punctured, more thickly clothed with pale bristles and consequently less brilliant, more of a velvety appearance; the mentum roughly punctured.

Length: ♂ 12½—14 mm., ♀ 11—12 mm.

Hab. Pengalengan, Preanger Residency (Fruhstorfer).

Aegus preangerensis v. d. Poll.

Black, subnitid. Mandibles valid, about of the length of the head, falcate, at the base with a strong process which is slightly emarginate at the tip.

Head moderately swollen, depressed in front in a transverse direction; the front-margin slightly emarginate, lobed at the base of the mandibles, and provided in the middle with two contiguous very blunt nodosities; ocular canthus rounded, forming an angle with the lobes of the front margin, post-ocular process large, strongly projecting, the tip broadly truncated; subopaque, quite inconspicuously punctured in front, more evidently on the disc, leaving a smooth space at the base, deeply pitted near and behind the eyes.

Prothorax much broader than long, the sides subparallel for two thirds of their length, thence deeply emar-

ginate before the angular hinder angles, the forder angles projecting and subtruncate; grooved along the margins, more broadly so along the lateral ones which are crenulate and beset with a few short pale hairs; the disc is somewhat depressed along the middle, strongly punctured all over, coarsest towards the sides. — In a less developed specimen this sculpture is much stronger, rather confluent and subrugose at the base and the sides.

Elytra with the shoulders slightly prominent, ending in a small blunt tooth; each with six well-marked striae and an indistinct seventh at the sides, the interstices plain and smooth posteriorly, finely punctured along the suture and towards the base where the punctures become gradually larger and confluent, the sides and the apical portion uniformly densely punctured and subpubescent. — In the minor development the elytral sculpture too is stronger and the glabrous space smaller.

Undersurface shining, distinctly but distantly punctured, the punctuation coarsest in front of the forder coxae, closest on the last ventral segment, all the punctures bearing soft short fulvous hairs; jugulum and mentum with a few large widely spread pits, forder tibiae with three teeth before the terminal fork, intermediate and posterior tibiae with a single spine on the outer edge.

The female has the mandibles acutely pointed at the tip, with a large bidentate process about the middle; the sculpture of the head is very coarse and unequal, showing along the front-margin, between the ante-ocular nodosities, a narrow streak which is less thickly punctured and consequently more shining; thorax and elytra uniformly and very coarsely punctured, undersurface more strongly punctate than in the male sex.

Length: ♂ 14—16 mm., ♀ 13—14 mm.

Hab. Pengalengan and Mt. Tjikorai, Preanger Residency (Fruhstorfer).

Beukenstein-Museum, August 1895.